FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.

Lessons in Business' *Writing given gratis to those who study BOOK KEEPING.*

THE Subscriber, recently from New York, Professor of *Penmanship and Book Keeping*, respectfully informs those persons who have engaged him, and those who may have a desire to take lessons in the above important branches, that he will go to Fayetteville, soon as his Pupils in Wilmington shall have finished their Lessons, and will commence giving lessons in WRITING, (plain and ornamental) on a new plan. For recommendations of the System, &c. see the Wilmington "Peoople's Press" of the 2d inst Practical BOOK KEEPING taught by double entry on the most approved modern forms and sufficient recommendations will be produced to warrant success.

G. Z. TOUSEY.

N.B.—Mr. T. has numerous specimens to exhibit, Pupils' improvements, from the principal Towns and Cities of the Union.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Clinton, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Stratagems, Perils of Pearl Street, Frank Orby, or the Times; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Lectures; Speeches of Chatham, Burke, &c. Lectures on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Melody; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Child's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's or Spelling Book; White and Gilt Letter Paper, Memorandum books; Gun-Powder Scales. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 28.

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his profession as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draughtsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of business, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His charges will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.

ROBT H B BRAZIER.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1834 82-tf

Fayetteville Factory CANDLES.

FOR sale by the subscriber, Fayetteville Factory CANDLES, wholesale and retail, south side Person street, a few doors East of Market square.

DUNCAN SMITH

All orders from abroad will meet with attention.

April, 1834. 82 4w

FOR LIVERPOOL.

REGULAR TRADER.

THE fast sailing Copper fastened and Coppered Brig MARY ANN, Wm Crowder Master, having three-quarters of her cargo positively engaged, will meet with despatch for the balance of 400 bales Cotton. Apply to

GEORGE W DAVIS & CO.

Wilmington, April 21st, 1834. 82-3w.

The British Brig Industry, H. P. McNeill, Master, hourly expected, will take the place of Mary Ann, and will meet with despatch.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply as above. 82 3w

Salt & Crockery Ware.

THE Subscribers have on board the British Brig Industry, hourly expected from Liverpool,

6000 *Bushels Salt,*
and 50 Crates
CROCKERY WARE.

Ordered. Which will be sold low on or before arrival.

G. W. DAVIS & CO.

Wilmington, April 24, 1834. 82 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends moving herself and family to the Western Countries, and wishes to sell any person during her life-time, the

PLANTATION

where she resides, on the waters of Big Rockfish, all the Lands belonging to said Plantation, *eight hundred acres*, good house, with large improvements, and great quantity of Saw Mill timber on the premises; the land equal in value to any on said Rockfish. For terms and conditions apply to the Subscriber on the premises at any time.

MARGARET KELLY, *Widow.*

April 30, 1834. 82 3w.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
Half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Sold by the barrel or retail,
Bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 28, 1833. 64tf.

5000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers by

WILLKINGS & CO.

May 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

50 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
50 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
100 barrels No. 1 Shad,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

W. WHITEHEAD.

October 9, 1833. 62tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do do do do 2d quality,
300 do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualties,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my one too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.

December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

LARGE SALES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 6th May, at the Auction Store of WILLKINGS & CO.,

WILL be sold, an extensive assortment of British, French, and American DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Cloths, Sattinetts, 5-4 Bombazines,
Brocnellas, Princettas, Drillings,
Rowan Kerseymeres, Stormonts, 5-4 Bed Ticks,
Fancy Prints, Ginghams, 3-4 Bed Ticks,
Printed Muslins, Vestings, Ladies' & Gent's Gloves
Plain & fig'd Jaconetts, Cotton & Worsted Hose,
Plaid Muslins, Cotton Balls, Palmetta Hats,
Book Muslins, Pearl Buttons, Coat and Vest do.
Irish Linen, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton do.
Bleached Shirtings, Garniture Ribbons,
Sarsnet Silks, Sinchew do, Fur Hats,
Coloured Gros-de-Naps, black sattin Levantines,
Black Levantines, Levantine Hd'kfs,
Crape Shawls and Hd'kfs, Foulard silk Hd'kfs.
4-4 brown Sheetings, 3-4 do. do.
Matt Rugs, } a beautiful article.
Carpeting, &c. }

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. This being an extensive sale of new and desirable Goods, we think it will be an object for Merchants from the interior to attend.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

THOS SANDFORD & CO. } *Auct'rs.*
WILLKINGS & CO., }

April 15, 1834. 80ts.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned, not to trade for a number of promissory Notes given by me to Mr. Eli Johnson, of Chatham County, as the notes were fraudulently obtained by said Johnson. I am determined not to pay them, or any part of the said notes. The notes were dated sometime in the year 1833.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

Moore County, April 9th, 1834. 81-6w.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,

15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.

Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the name of SCIP, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well formed, yellow complexion, high forehead, a scar over one of his eyes, good teeth. He is about 25 years of age. He is well known about Fayetteville, having been hired during the year 1833, to Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is probable that he is lurking about the town or its vicinity. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, living about ten miles South East of Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the Wilmington Road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any other Jail so that I get him again.

SAMUEL C. GAUSE.

March 24, 1834. 77 6w.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CONGRESS.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Leigh of Virginia, on the President's Protest.

There is no end of the enormous pretensions which the President sets up for the Executive power, in the wonderful paper under consideration.—While he denies the right of the Senate, in its Legislative capacity, to express any opinion (except a favorable one) concerning the legality and constitutionality of the acts of the Executive, or to exercise its own judgment as to the extent of its legislative powers, and the nature of its own acts, *he* claims and exercises the right to judge of the constitutionality of our acts, to determine the character of them, to ascertain when we are acting in our judicial and when in our legislative capacity, and to prescribe to us the prison bounds within which it is allowed us to move, but from which we must not depart. Such is the freedom of deliberation and action, which it seems good to his wisdom to concede to us. He speaks to us in the imperial style of the Cæsars to the degraded Senate of Rome, while yet the ancient forms of the Republic were decently preserved; and in the tone of Papal infallibility, calls on all faithful subjects, and all true catholics, to respect, support, obey, and conform with, his decisions.

The President insists that the offensive resolution of the Senate, was not intended as a ground of any legislative action; that the Senate has no right, in its legislative capacity, to pass any resolution which is not intended to be the ground of legislation; and in effect, that every resolution which does not plainly indicate on its face that it is so intended, is obnoxious to censure, as being without the pale of our legislative authority. In what code of parliamentary law he found this doctrine, it were vain to inquire: regarding it as a rule which he purposes to ordain, I understand him perfectly. How could he know, how could he undertake to affirm, that this resolution was not intended as the foundation of any legislative proceeding? If he learned it from the objections taken to the resolution by the opponents of it, in debate on this floor, the House, certainly, never gave him, or confirmed, any such information. The resolution may yet be the ground of legislative action; and, if I shall see hereafter any reason to hope for the concurrence of the other House, I for one shall soon propose legislation on the principle asserted in the resolution—legislation to preserve the public treasure for public use. But where did he learn, that neither House of Congress can pass any resolutions touching the proceedings of the Executive, unless such resolution be designed as the ground of legislation? I am not very familiar with the rules of parliamentary order in the Federal Legislature, but I understand those which prevail in my own State pretty well, and those which prevail in the two Houses of the British Parliament. I take them to be all substantially the same. The President, in this Protest, makes reference to the institutions of Great Britain, and draws from that source, arguments for his purpose. I shall be greatly surprised, if he or any body else can find rule or precedent, in Great Britain, in any of the State Legislatures, or in either House of Congress, for this novel proposition, that every resolution not intended to be the ground of legislative action, is without the pale of legislative authority. About the close of the war of the American Revolution, Mr. Dunning moved a series of resolutions, the purport of one of which was, that the influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished; and it was carried against the Tory ministry. No immediate legislation was proposed, none in fact ensued, or was attempted. Did George III. send a message to the House of Commons, to instruct them, that this resolution exceeded their legislative power, or make any appeal to the British nation against this abuse of legislative power by the Commons? During the second administration of the elder William Pitt, in order to avoid the apprehended danger of scarcity, a royal proclamation was issued, forbidding the exportation of corn, and thereby suspending a law of the land. The ministry were responsible for the act. In the subsequent session of Parliament, the subject came under the consideration of the House of Lords—the expediency of the measure was universally admitted—Lord Camden insisted that it was lawful, founding his argument on the plea of an overruling necessity—but Lord Mansfield maintained, that a royal proclamation, suspending a law of the land, was, under any conceivable state of circumstances unlawful and unconstitutional; and of this opinion was the House of Lords. But, if I rightly remember, no legislation ensued, or was proposed. Did Lord Chatham, the proudest of mankind, (I do not speak of him with irreverence, for his was the pride of conscious and transcendent virtue and ability,) complain, that the House of Lords, the high court of impeachment, had prejudged his case, arraigned him without any impeachment from the Commons, tried and convicted him of a violation of the laws? of an usurpation of power? Did it enter into any man's head, that the House of Lords was acting in a judicial and not in its legislative capacity?

Sir, the Senate was under a necessity, in its Legislative character, of considering the subject of the resolution which has given the President so much offence. Mr. Secretary Taney, in a report to Congress at the commencement of the Session, had given us his reasons for the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States; omitting however, to state the main if not the only reason, on which his order for the removal of the deposites was founded—namely, the positive order of the President to that effect. I say this was the main if not the only reason on which the Secretary's order was in truth, founded; for the President has told the nation, in the most explicit terms, that the measure was his own—that he took it upon his sole responsibility; and if Mr. Taney had, unsustained by the authority of the President, taken such a step, he could not have withstood, for a moment, the torrent of public indignation. The Senate called for the paper which the President had published to the world; it was not given to us; but the authenticity of the publication, and the history of the transaction it contained, was admitted. The Senate having, by one resolution, declared the reasons for the measure stated in the Secretary's report, unsatisfactory and insufficient, it became absolutely necessary to consider whether the other and the real reason of the measure, namely, the order of the President, was a justification of the Secretary's conduct. The Senate was obliged to consider the question, whether the President had any constitutional or legal power to give any such order? If the resolution, which disapproved the reasons alleged in the Secretary's report, was (as no man has ever doubted it was) within the legislative competency of the Senate, so was the other resolution, which affirmed that the President's orders were, of themselves, not warranted by the Constitution and laws, and therefore afforded no good reason, no justification, no excuse, for the Secretary's removal of the deposites.

But, sir, let us see what is the principle of these Executive proceedings which our resolution disapproves as derogatory from the Constitution and the laws. We have been disputing what the principle in truth was; the President has now avowed it; and in doing so, has distinctly admitted, that the opposition understood it correctly, and that the friends of the Administration had no adequate conception of its extent. He says—

"Whenever or howsoever obtained, the custody" of public money "always has been, and always must be, unless the constitution be changed, entrusted to the Executive Department"—"Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive Department, the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution." Such are the President's opinions as to the extent of his Executive prerogatives; and such the prerogatives he must challenge for himself, in order to justify, or even to excuse, the proceedings which the resolution of the Senate declares to be derogatory from the constitution and the laws. Will the eyes of his partisans, hitherto blinded by their confidence in the innocency of his intentions, and the harmlessness of his designs, be at length opened? or will they be willing, in deference to his judgment, to establish the dangerous doctrines, into which those errors have betrayed him, as the practical constitution of their country?

If the opinion of the President as to the extent of his power over the public treasure, now at least distinctly and most deliberately avowed to the nation, shall indeed receive the approbation of the People, which he so confidently expects, he need never ask any further concession of power. According to the principle he asserts, if the sixteenth section of the charter of the Bank had peremptorily directed that the public moneys should be deposited in the Bank, in the interval between the collection and the disbursement, without giving any discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury to remove them, the President would still have had a power to take them away, at his discretion or at his pleasure. The provision, that the Secretary, in case he should direct them to be removed, should report his reasons to Congress, was nugatory and idle; the reasons which the Secretary did report, were altogether impertinent; and every proposition of law maintained by him, in his report, as to the nature of his power over the subject, stands contradicted and condemned. For it is most obvious, that, if the President's claim of power be just, *his* Secretary ought to have assigned no other reason for the measure, than that the President ordered it. I knew all along that it was his main, if not his only, reason; and the President himself has now, in effect, acknowledged that it was the only substantial reason of *his* Secretary's conduct, and maintains that it was all-sufficient. And he protests against the right of the Senate, in its legislative capacity, to examine and resolve the question, whether this reason be well founded in the Constitution and the laws! Again, if two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; nay, if both Houses, by unanimous vote, were to resolve that the deposites were improperly removed, and ought, in justice and policy, to be restored—or, if they should unanimously resolve, that the public moneys hereafter collected should be deposited in the Bank until the expiration of the charter, which I believe, is the only restoration of the deposites that it would be now practicable to accomplish—the President would still be entitled to the custody of the money, by virtue of his new found Executive prerogatives, and might refuse to restore the deposites, or, restoring them, might take them away again the next day. And, from his right to the custody of the public treasure, I suppose, he derives, by implication, the right he has exercised, to dispose of it also; for I repeat, what I have had occasion to explain before, that he has, in fact lent the public money to favored State Banks, avowedly to enable them to pay their debts to the Bank of the U. States, and to trade on the surplus for their own profit. What becomes of the Treasurer's obligation to take care of the money? Of what effect is the official bond, with surety, which the law requires of him, for the faithful discharge of his duty? If the President is entitled to the custody of the public treasure, and takes it out of the Treasurer's hands, and this officer is bound to surrender it at his bidding, his official bond, of course, is saved. That piece of parchment had as well be committed to the flames.

It is impossible to find, in the Constitution, any plausible ground, upon which this sweeping claim of the President to the custody of all public moneys, without the assent and in defiance of the Legislature, can be supported. The Constitution contains a specific enumeration of the powers and duties of the Executive; it gives the President the command of the land and naval forces; and if the custody of the public treasure, which is equally important, had been intended to be confided to him, it is wholly unaccountable, that no mention of it should be found in the enumeration of the powers and duties of the Executive. There is none. This claim is the boldest implication of power that has yet been attempted. The Legislature having the power to lay and collect taxes, to pay the public debts, and provide for the common defence, and the power also to borrow money, the only reasonable implication is, that the custody and the disposition of money, raised in any way, belongs to the Legislature. Is the custody of the public money, in its nature so essentially an Executive function, that it cannot possibly be vested in any other functionary but the President? This was never before pretended—and certainly, in most of the State Governments (I speak positively as to that of Virginia) so far from the custody of their treasure being considered as appertaining of necessity to the Executive, that department has never had any thing to do with it. Does the President claim this important prerogative from his power to remove the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer at pleasure? He has the power also to remove the Marshals of the Courts of Justice—is he, therefore, High Sheriff of the whole Nation? Is he responsible for the conduct of these his deputies? May he direct and control them in the execution of their duties? May he direct the Marshal to proceed to execution of judgment of death pronounced by a Circuit Court, pending a writ of error in the Supreme Court, because he is of opinion that the appellate tribunal has no jurisdiction of the cause, by the Constitution or the Laws? Or, may he forbid him to execute a final judgment of the Supreme Court, which he thinks contrary to the Constitution? Questions of this kind might be multiplied without limit. I defy the ingenuity of man to invent an argument that will bear examination, for this implied right to the custody of the public treasure, which the President now boldly claims as one of the inherent and indestructible prerogatives of the Executive.

Without further discussion of this topic, I beg leave to state, briefly, my general idea of the extent of the Executive powers of this Government. The President has all the powers enumerated in the 2nd article of the Constitution, and these, certainly, Congress can nowise take from him: and, moreover, he has all such Executive powers as Congress, in the exercise of the Legislative powers delegated to it, has created and vested in him by law; but wherever the Legislature has authority to create powers of any kind by law, it may provide by law the officer who is to execute them, and regulate the office. There may be exceptions to this principle—such, for example, as grow out of the President's constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces which the Legislature may raise—but this is the general principle, applicable particularly to the administration of civil affairs.

The grounds on which the President has thought proper to make this appeal to the American people against the Senate, the motive and the design with which it is made, the reasonableness of his expectations that the people will sustain him in it, and the probable consequences, if they shall sustain him, are considerations that address themselves to every man in the community as much as the members of the Senate. But it behooves us, especially, as members of this body, to inquire by what right the President has sent this Protest to the Senate, and with what color of reason he asks us to register it on our journals. His purpose is an appeal to the people, and an appeal to their posterity; and, I presume, he wishes the Senate to join in both appeals. As an appeal to posterity, the Protest, whether entered on our journal or not, will probably never be heard of, unless the people presently existing shall sustain the President in his pretensions; and then, indeed, it will be recorded by history as another instance of successful audacity in achieving unlimited power, and of the blind fatuity with which men, to accomplish party purposes, voluntarily renounce their liberty, and forfeit the richest blessings of Providence, of which there are already so many examples in the annals of mankind. As an appeal to the people, which they are presently to decide, the publication of this Protest, against the proceedings of the Senate, would be as effectual a means of submitting the appeal to the people as the registration of it on our journal, would be altogether inefficient for that purpose, if it were not promulgated through the public press. Why, then, was this Protest sent to us? I can conceive no other purpose than that of denouncing our proceedings to ourselves, of raising a quarrel with us, of putting us to shame by the exposure of our folly, or of alarming our fears, and inducing us to retrace our steps. And by what right does the President send such a paper to us, and ask us to register it? The 3d section of the 2nd article of the Constitution, is the only provision that regulates the communications of the President to the two houses of Congress, (I am not speaking of his communications to the Senate, on what is called Executive business,) and this section only provides, that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Now, surely, no one can think that this provision authorizes the President to communicate to us such a paper as this Protest. Sir, as this communication is without precedent, so it is without color or pretence of constitutional authority; a Protest addressed to the Senate, against its own proceedings, containing an appeal to the People, to be submitted to and determined by the People.

The President refers, in this paper, to the principles and usages of the British Government. I wish he would be content with only such powers as are conceded to the King of Great Britain; for though I should never consent to allow any such to him, it would, on his part, be a return towards moderation. If the President considers the resolution of the Senate as an act done, gone by, irrevocable, and on which there is to be no further action in the Senate, I do not see why he may not as well take up the Journal of the Senate, cull out all its errors and all its faults, (of which, without doubt, he might find many,) expose them to the people, denounce the vices inherent in the constitution of this body, appeal to its conduct as evi- of those vices, and suggest the corrective that ought to be applied. If, on the other hand, the President regards this offensive resolution as yet revocable, as in truth it is—if he supposes it may be the ground of Legislative action, as certainly it may be—if he anticipates the proposition, suggested by the gentleman from Missouri, to be repeated session after session till it shall prevail, to expunge the resolution from the journal, then is this protest a palpable and direct breach of the rights and privileges of the Senate. The Parliamentary law on this subject is stated with clearness and precision in Jefferson's Manual, p 116. "It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude or even influence that freedom of debate which is essential to a free council. They are, therefore, not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, till the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 Hats. 252. 4 Inst. 15. Seld. Jud. 53. Thus, the King's taking notice of a bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; *his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill*—were breaches of privilege. 2. Nalson 743. And in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c *to report any opinion, or pretended opinion, of the King on any bill or proceeding* depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the vote of the members. 2 Hats 251,6." In the British Parliament, any number of the House of Lords has a constitutional right to enter his protest on the journals against the proceedings of the House—there is no such right of protest known to the constitution of the House of Commons, and no such right of protest has ever been imagined to exist, for individual members of either House of our Legislature. No right has ever been acknowledged in a King of Great Britain, to send to either House of *his* Parliament, a protest against any of its proceedings, past or pending—I mean, since the revolution of 1688—I will not look back to the history of the Stuarts, the Tudors, and the Plantagenets; Gen. Jackson may, very probably, find precedents for his conduct in the reign of Henry VIII.

The gentleman from Alabama thinks he has found a precedent for this protest against our proceedings, sent to us to be registered on our journal, in a message of Washington to the Senate, found in the 1st volume of the Executive Journal, p. 14. To every precedent of Gen. Washington's administration, touching the exercise of Executive power, I am disposed to pay the utmost respect—with this qualification, however, that due allowances should be made for errors and irregularities incident to the first operations of a new system, which no human wisdom could have entirely avoided. There never was, there never will be, another man, so fit as Washington for the office of President of the United States—there never was, there never will be, another man of equal wisdom and virtue, and especially of the virtue of moderation, who at the same time has been or will be placed, by the circumstances of his previous life and services, in a situation above the necessity of using, much more of abusing, his patronage, and above the influence of party spirit, which might make him the President of a party and not of the whole nation—in a position, that gave him a commanding influence, sufficient to enable him to administer the Government by the force of wisdom and virtue alone. I religiously believe, that he was the best, the wisest, and the greatest man the world ever saw—his virtues alone constituted the highest wisdom—he had talents suited to every station he ever filled—his moral qualities were all great talents. But what is the precedent which the gentleman from Alabama quotes? Gen. Washington nominated a person as an officer of the Revenue, and the Senate refused to concur in the nomination: he did not renominate the same person for the office, like another President—but, perhaps, it is not proper that I should pursue the contrast in this particular. General Washington nominated another person for the office; and, in the same message that contained the new nomination, stated the information he had received as to the character of the first nominee, as his apology for nominating a man for office, whom the Senate had deemed unworthy. I pray gentlemen, in the first place, to consider, that the President, in that instance, was communicating with the Senate, on the subject of an appointment which appertained to the Senate and the President jointly, and upon which the Senate might, if it saw good cause, reconsider its former vote; the message was strictly regular. And, in the next place, let any man contrast the modest language of that Message with the haughty imperious tone of this Protest, and find, if he can, any justification or apology, in the example of Washington, for the conduct of Jackson.

But President Jackson has discovered a new source of Executive prerogative, in his oath of office.——Never had I imagined it possible, that any man could seriously look to the President's official oath, as a substantive grant of Executive powers; but, considered in the point of view in which the President in this Protest regards it, it is a most copious source of power, and (which is worse) of vague, undefined, illimitable power. He sends us this Protest, and deems it his right and his duty to do so, and our duty to register it in our Journal, because he is bound by his oath of office, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States." Supposing this a justificatiou of this Protest against the proceedings of the Senate, this appeal by the President to the American People against this branch of the Legislature, let us consider, for a moment, the extent to which the President may, and, if he is consistent, must, carry the principle. If the Supreme Court of the United States shall entertain a jurisdiction which, in *his* opinion, the Constitution has not conferred on the Federal Judiciary; or, if it shall decide a cause involving a constitutional

question, contrary to *his* ideas of the true construction of the Constitution, and, especially, if it shall decide a cause involving a question as to the extent of the Executive powers under the Constitution and laws—in any of these cases, it will be the right and duty of the President, to send his Protest to the Court; ask the Judges to register it in their order-book; lay an appeal from the judgment, to the American People; and, referring to the exemption of the judges from responsibility by reason of their tenure of office during good behavior, suggest a corrective of the evil. If any of the State Legislatures pass an act which the President thinks contrary to the Constitution of the United States—or adopt a resolution disapproving the conduct of the Federal Executive, as illegal and unconstitutional—he has the right, and is in duty bound, to send his Protest to the offending body, require it to enter it on its own Journal, appeal to the whole American People against the single State, and suggest the propriety and necessity of curbing the free action, and the free expression of opinion on such subjects, by any and all of the State Legislatures. Sir, the case has actually occurred—the Legislature of Virginia has disapproved the President's recent measures, in terms quite as strong as those of our resolution, and has laid its resolutions on the subject before both Houses of the Federal Legislature; and the General Assembly may expect, at its next session, one of these Protests from the President against its proceeding at the last session.—One would be curious to see how the Jackson State Rights party in that body, would treat such a Protest—I hardly think they would be willing to receive and register it in their Journals, in deference to the President's sense of the religious obligation of his oath. The State Legislatures of New Jersey and Ohio, which have approved the measures of the Executive, need not fear any such Protest, any rebuke, any exertion of the vast influence of the Fedsral Executive, to discredit them with their own constituents, and with the American People at large: his oath of office will nowise oblige him to suppress the sentiments of those who join in hosannas to the praise and glory of General Jackson's name. Indeed, I do not see how the duty imposed, and the power conferred on him by his oath of office, can be restrained to the suppression of the sentiments of either branch of the Federal Legislature, or of the State Legislatures, or of the courts of justice, State or Federal, or confined in the method of protest only. I do not see why he is not just as much bound and empowered to suppress all assemblages of the People, held to remonstrate against his official acts as unconstitutional and unlawful; and why, in order to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining his own Executive powers unimpaired, he may not put down the House of Representatives as well as the Senate, turn any of the State Legislatures out of doors, pull any of the judges from the judgment seat, and quell any seditious assemblage of the People, by the strong arm of power. It is unnecessary to pursue the argument further. This resort to his official oath as a measure of duty and grant of power, is a claim to power, illimitable, uncontrollable, monstrous. I can only impute it to that intoxication of mind which the possession of power is so apt to produce, and to that lust for more and more power, which has but too often, in the history of nations, rendered the favorites of the People their bane and scourge.

The gentleman from Alabama intimates the opinion, that the whole and sole object of the opposition to the measures of this Administration, is to pull down the party in power, and elevate other men to their places. I will not make the obvious retort, that it would be just as fair to impute to the friends of the Administration, that it is their sole object to keep power in the hands which now hold it. But I shall (as I can sincerely) say, before God and my country, that to whomsoever the remark may be applicable, it is not justly applicable to me. I wish, with all my heart, that the President would change his course of measures, and enable me, as an honest man and faithful public servant, to give him my support; neither have I any feeling, motive, or object, that would induce me to withhold or stint it. The President concludes his protest with an eulogium on himself; and the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. King,) with less offence to modesty certainly, though not with more justice, concluded his remarks yesterday, with an eulogium on the President, and an earnest demand of our gratitude for his services since he has filled his present exalted station. He tells us, that we are indebted to the President for demolishing that temple of corruption and sin, the Bank of the United States: be it so—we should have been more indebted to him, if, in his attacks upon the Bank, he had not laid his reckless hands on the pillars of the Constitution, and shaken them to their foundations.—Then, the gentleman insists, that we are indebted to the President for putting an end to the system of Internal Improvement—a debt, which, if it were due, only a portion of the People, excluding many of the President's warmest friends, would acknowledge as an obligation—but how has he put a stop to the system of internal improvements by money appropriated from the Federal Treasury? Simply, by the invention of that notable distinction between works of a local and works of a national character, whereby he has incalculably increased the patronage and power of the Executive, and in the practical application of which, there has been, during his Administration, more money appropriated to works of Internal Improvement, and a vast deal more, than ever was appropriated to similar objects, in the same space of time, during any former Administration.

The gentleman from Alabama and I, and those who think with us on this subject, owe him no debt of gratitude on this account. We are indebted to Gen. Jackson, too, in the opinion of the gentleman, for the relaxation of the system of protecting duties. Indeed! indebted to General Jackson, who voted for the Tariff of 1824! who never has said one word, or done one single act, to bring about a relaxation of that system! Let any man point, if he can, to any evidence of a serious hearty effort of General Jackson, by word or deed, to relax this system; let any man shew me how, when, or where, he has done more than to recommend a "judicious tariff," and explain to me the meaning of that vague generality. Sir, I cannot but remember, that during the anxious winter of 1832–3, when South Carolina, under a deep sense of injustice and oppression (whether well or ill founded, it is immaterial now to inquire) was exerting her utmost efforts (no matter now whether wisely or not) to bring about a relaxation of the system—when all men were trembling under the apprehension of civil war—trembling from the conviction, that if such a contest should arise, let it terminate how it might, it would put our present institutions in jeopardy, and end either in consolidation or disunion—for, I am persuaded, that the first drop of blood which shall be shed in civil strife between the Federal Government and any State, will flow from an immedicable wound, that none may hope ever to see healed—I cannot but remember, that the President, though wielding such vast power and influence, never contributed the least aid to bring about the compromise that saved us from the evils which all men, I believe, and I certainly, so much dreaded. The men are not present, to whom we are chiefly indebted for that compromise; and I am glad they are absent, since it enables me to speak of their conduct, as I feel, without restraint from a sense of delicacy—I raise my humble voice in gratitude for that service, to Henry Clay of the Senate and Robert P. Letcher of the House of Representatives—

[Here there was some applause in the galleries, which was followed by a good deal of disorder and confusion, which lasted some time; during which the Vice President desired Mr. Leigh to take his seat. After order was restored, Mr. Leigh resumed his remarks; but he said very little more; and of that which he did say, no accurate note was preserved.]

REMARKS OF MR. CLAYTON, OF DELAWARE,

Following Mr. Leigh in debate on Friday, April 8.

[Mr. Leigh having concluded, Mr. Ewing obtained the floor, and desired an adjournment before he proceeded with his remarks on the President's *Protest;* but gave way, to enable Mr. Wilkins to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of *Executive business.*]

Mr. CLAYTON said, that he could not assent to this motion. The President has menaced the very constitutional existence of the Senate. He says that, whether its censures are submitted to or resisted by him, in either event the consequences resulting from its conduct, must "lead to serious alterations of the frame-work of the constitution." And he gives utterance to this sentiment in the sentence in which he speaks of the Senate as a "body holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the people;" while in the communication from which this menace is extracted, the object of it is exposed, by the insinuation that the Senate may, in future, refuse to sanction the appropriations of public money as he desires, or to *confirm his nominations.* This threat, accompanied by an appeal to the people, while his Executive nomination of a host of office-holders is before us, demands of us, in my judgment, the exercise of whatever of energy and firmness of character we possess, to vindicate and maintain the honor, dignity, and character of the American Senate, and of the States it represents. I propose, sir, that we pass no bill, nor confirm any important and disputed nomination, until we have decided the question before us; after which, unawed by power, and unruffled by passion, let us proceed, without the slightest regard to the President's threats, insults, or denunciations, to do our duty precisely as if he had not violated his. Let us then—but not till then—forget that this electioneering document ever had an existence, and proceed to reject all his nominations which ought to be rejected, as well as to confirm all that ought to be confirmed; in short, to do all that ought to be done, without the slightest regard to any stratagem he may resort to, for the purpose of seducing or frightening us from our duty.

Sir, the true view of this subject will not escape the American people. They will see at once, that the President has been guilty of a *palpable violation of the fundamental privileges of their public servants in this Hall.* The third section of the second article of the Constitution, regulating the official intercourse of the President with the Senate, gives him power to send messages to the Senate—1st, containing information of the state of the Union—and, 2dly, recommending some measures for their consideration and adoption. It has not been pretended that this message purports to give information of the state of the Union, or that it recommends any measure whatever for the Senate to adopt. On the contrary, it expressly purports to be a mere "protest" against a measure already considered and adopted. It denounces the conduct of the Senate, as unjustifiable and unconstitutional, in agreeing to the resolution which denied his unlimited authority over the purse, as well as the sword of the nation; it debates his claim of royal prerogative, and re-affirms all his pretensions to unlimited power; it professes "promptly to expose the wrongs the Senate has done him;" and for this purpose, and under this pretence, demands a place on our records. It recommends no legislation, proposes nothing, not even the repeal of the obnoxious resolution; and is intended as a popular harangue, to be used by his partisans in the coming elections. He might as well ask us to insert any other matter on our journals, which is daily published by his Government press, for the same purposes.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Leigh) has shown, by referring to Mr. Jefferson's Manual, that, independently of the grant of power to the President in the Constitution, to send us messages touching the state of the Union, and to recommend certain measures for the action of Congress, the law of Parliament gives him no right to take notice of any matter depending, or of *votes that have been given,* or of speeches which have been held by the members of either of the branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to him in the usual parliamentary manner. The resolution which is the subject of the President's message, was never communicated to him. It was a mere test of the opinions of the Senate preparatory to its own future legislative action, and, as such, was not even communicated to the other House. Our duty, on this occasion, is illustrated by the precedent referred to by Mr. Jefferson, and so much approved by him that he has preserved it and made it a part of his Manual. "Thus," says he, "the King's *taking notice of the bill* for suppressing soldiers depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; *his expressing displeasure* against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, *were breaches of privilege;* and, in 1783, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members." The leading precedent among those referred to by Mr. Jefferson, to sustain his opinion, is one to which I now invite the particular attention of the Senate. I refer to Clarendon's report of it, because the advocates of the royal prerogative, or of Executive power, in any age, will most readily respect his authority.

In the year 1641, at the first dawn of civil liberty in that country from which we have drawn our principal institutions, a dispute arose between the Commons of England and the King, pending the bill for the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, in which the Commons denied the King's prerogative in any case, but that of invasion from a foreign power, to press the freeborn subject. Remark, sir, that the dispute between the King and the House of Commons was, at that day, as this between the President and Senate is, a question of Executive power and prerogative. We deny the President's right to the purse, while we admit his right to the sword. They denied the King's right to unlimited power over the liberty of the freeborn subject, when called upon by his Prince to wield the sword. The House of Lords took part in the dispute with the King, as our House of Representatives, though undoubtedly swayed by the best of motives, now take part with the President. The Commons of 1641, (the Whigs of the day,) resisted the royal prerogative, in defiance of both King and Lords. Thereupon, the King went to the House of Commons and expressed his princely zeal for the relief of Ireland, in terms as honeyed as our President has employed to express his regard for the people in this message; and, (says Clarendon,) "*taking notice* of the bill for pressing, depending with the Lords, as the Commons had passed it, and the dispute raised concerning that *ancient* and *undoubted* prerogative, to avoid further debate, the King offered that the bill should pass with a *salvo jure* both for the King and people," (the meaning of which was that neither the claim of the Commons nor that of the King should be considered thereafter settled by the precedent,) even as our President now asks to put his Protest on the Journal, "*to the end that the resolution of the Senate may not hereafter be drawn into precedent with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive department.*"

You observe, sir, that no official communication on the subject before the commons of England, had been made, by order of that House, to the King. His Majesty sent his Protest, *salvo jure,* to that House, as our President has sent his Protest to this Senate, without any previous official information of the proceedings regarding the Executive power and prerogative. The important difference between the two cases lies here: that in the case of *the King,* notice was taken of the bill pending, before it was presented to him for his approbation or dislike, in due course of Parliament; in the case of the *President,* while notice was taken of a resolution before it was presented to him in due course of Congress, and which was never intended (as he well knew) to be, nor could be, presented to him for his approbation or dislike, notice was also taken of the *debates* on the resolution, *and of all the amendments moved to it,* and the President's *displeasure* was also distinctly and strongly expressed against at least four of the Senators who voted for it—I mean, sir, the Senators from New Jersey, Maine, and Ohio.

Now, let us inquire what was done by the Parliament of England, in 1641, after the King had sent in his Protest. Why, the Lords, who before had differed in opinion with the Commons on the subject of the prerogative—yes, sir, those Peers who had before considered the doctrine which denied the authority to press the froeborn subject as "new, and contrary to the usage and custom of all times," as many now declare our denial of the President's right to remove even a Marshal who shall not refuse, at his bidding, to execute a decision of one of our Courts, if the President choose to consider it unconstitutional, as new and contrary to all former usage—those very Tory Peers, I say, voted, with the Commons, that the King's Protest was a MANIFEST BREACH OF THE PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT. Clarendon informs us, that, as soon as the King's proposition was received, the divided Lords and Commons *immediately* united themselves in a petition to the King, declaring "that, amongst the privileges of Parliament, it was their ancient and undoubted right, that his Majesty ought not to take notice of any matter in agitation or debate, in either House of Parliament, *but by their information and agreement;* and that his Majesty ought not to propound any condition, provision or limitation, to any bill, or act, in debate or preparation, in either House of Parliament; OR TO DECLARE HIS CONSENT OR DISSENT, HIS APPROBATION OR DISLIKE OF THE SAME, BEFORE IT BE PRESENTED TO HIM IN DUE COURSE OF PARLIAMENT. They declared that all those privileges had been lately broken, to their great sorrow and grief, in that Speech which his majesty had made to them, wherein he took notice of a bill for pressing of soldiers, and offered a *salvo jure* and provisional clause to be added to it, before it was presented to him; and therefore they besought him, by his royal power, to protect them in those and the other privileges of his high court of Parliament; and that he would not, for the time to come, break or interrupt them; and that, for the reparation of them in that their grievance and complaint, he would declare and make known the name of such person, by whose misinformation and evil counsel, his Majesty was induced to the same, that he might receive *condign punishment.*"

"And having delivered this petition," says the royal historian, "they no more considered Ireland, till *this manifest breach* should be repaired—which they resolved nothing should do but the passing of the bill"—and so, in the end, after a long controversy between the whigs and tories of that day, between the People or Parliament on the one side, and the King on the other, the King, he adds, "was compelled to pass the bill for pressing, which "the Commons had prepared." Yes, sir, the whigs of 1641 refused to transact any other business, under these circumstances, until the breach of their privileges was repaired. The object of the "salvo jure," or protest of the monarch, was to gain all the supplies for his army without a surrender of his prerogative; the object of the President now is, to obtain our consent to all his appointments, and to gain all the appropriations for the salaries of all *his* officers, as he terms them, not only without a surrender of his asserted prerogative of unlimited power over them all, but in defiance of the Senate, and while he compels us to admit his claim on our own records. Sir, I desire to imitate at least a part of the example set me in the illustrious precedent of 1641. I will not fall below the standard of opposition to kingly prerogative and executive encroachment, established by that Parliament, which brought a British monarch to terms, and to which we are indebted for the first light of civil liberty. This act of Charles, in 1641, was one of that series of aggressions which eventually brought the English tyrant to the block. It remains for the American Senate to say, whether it will proceed to consider the other business of the session, before its own character and its own just claims and privileges have been vindicated and re-asserted, by the proper disposition of this protest. But, for myself, I repeat that, viewing this act as a flagrant breach of privilege, and an attempt to lecture and intimidate the Senate, because it has dared to discuss and declare the limits of the prerogative and power of one who has extended his claims far beyond those of any British monarch since the English Revolution, I shall vote against the motion of the honorable member from Pennsylvania and every other motion to proceed to any other important business, before this paper has been disposed of.

Mr. CALHOUN followed on the same side, expressing his hearty concurrence in the views taken by the Senator from Delaware, and his earnest hope that the Senate would refuse to proceed to any other business.

Mr. WILKINS replied that he only wished the Senate to consider a treaty.

Mr. SPRAGUE said the treaty was unimportant at this time, and concurred fully in the views of Mr. CLAYTON.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. WEBSTER rose. He said he had arrived in the City, and resumed his seat since the debate began, and he rose to say that he thought the transmission of this Protest to be one of the most important and ominous occurrences of these extraordinary times. It is, said Mr. W., a communication of so anomalous a character, in the first place, that it perplexed the discrimination of the Senate to know what preliminary disposition to make of it. Some are for receiving it, others are against receiving it, although it has been read, and its contents commented on. It seems to hang, at present, in a pendulous condition, between reception and rejection. It is like the coffin of Mahomet, suspended between Heaven and earth, as unfit to go higher, and finding no proper abiding place below. But I am unwilling that the discussion of this great and grave topic should be embarrassed by questions of form. I am obliged to the member from Mississippi for the strong grasp which he laid on the principles of this Paper, at its first appearance, but as to the form of proceeding with it, I confess I should have preferred to have passed over the question of reception, and gone at once to the substantial character of the Protest itself. It is too interesting, and will prove so—too exciting, and will prove so, to go from the Senate, till it shall have received such discussion and such reply as it is entitled to.

It is said that the paper is indecorous, and justly offensive to the self-respect of the Senate; but there is much more in it than indecorum, or want of respect to the Senate; and I think we shall best consult the character of this body, and better fulfil the expectation of the country, by going at once to the dangerous assertion of power which the paper sets up, and fully exposing those claims of power to the People. The President denies that this House, or indeed either House of Congress has any right to express any opinion upon his conduct, except by way of impeachment.—This is, indeed, new and startling. That in a popular Representative Government, the Representatives of the People may not express their opinions upon measures of the Executive power, is a doctrine, I believe, now, for the very first time put forth. Who has ever heard of it before?—Though this right is denied to either House, the President's reasons are urged mainly against the right of the Senate, and the chief reason is, that the Senate are judges in cases of impeachment, and that, therefore, until impeachment come, it should be silent. But this objection, it is obvious, would stop the mouth of the Senate, with respect to every other officer of the Government, as well as the President, because all officers are equally impeachable, and the Senate must try all impeachments.

I know not, sir, who drew this Protest, but whoever he was, instead of looking for sound constitutional principles in the history of free Governments, in the practice of Legislatures in the U. States, or elsewhere, he has contented himself with an ancient truism from the black letter law books, that the House of Lords cannot institute an impeachment, or frame articles, and then try it themselves. But do not the Lords, as well as the Commons, express their opinions, by votes and resolutions, of the conduct of Ministers of the Crown? Yet they have the power, and the sole power, of trying impeachments. The Senate has an undoubted right, in my opinion, to express its opinions on the public conduct of Executive officers. The contingency, that it may be called on to try an impeachment, is no bar to the exercise of this right. Doubtless there may be cases in which the propriety of its exercise might be much influenced by the consideration that the Senate held the power of judging on impeachment. But this is matter of discretion. In every case, the Senate must proceed upon its own sense of propriety and justice. There may be, sometimes, good reason to refrain from expressing opinions, and sometimes there may be the highest propriety in expressing such opinions in the strongest manner. The right of doing so is clear, and is not to be disputed.—The possession of judicial power does not abridge the legislative power of the Senate. It does not take away any of its rights as a representative body.

Sir, the President of the United States has been misled. He is uninformed, or misinformed, as to the real state of opinion in the country. I fear there are those who share his confidence, and who present to his view only one side of things. The state of the country is alarming. Members of the Senate, who have not been out of this city for five months, are not aware of the depth and strength of the public feeling. I should like to know what advisers have recommended to the President to send us this protest. Its circulation through the country will add fuel to feelings already sufficiently enkindled. The President has around him the Heads of Departments. Can any body tell us whether any of those heads, and if any, which of them, advised to send this paper to the Senate? Or which of them, if any, sat by, neither assenting or dissenting, afraid to speak their minds, or unwilling to hazard their places?

Sir, it is not without some color of reason that the President, in his paper, speaks of the Heads of Departments as *his* Secretaries. One half of them have never been confirmed by the Senate. Three of them, usually called members of the Cabinet, being one half of the whole, were appointed last year, in the recess of Congress, and now, when we are near the end of the fifth month of the session, their appointments have not been sent to the Senate for confirmation. This is a thing before altogether unheard of. I hesitate not to say that this course is derogatory to the rights of the Senate, and inconsistent with the intent and spirit of the Constitution. It is altogether without precedent. Other Presidents have felt it their duty, when they have made appointments in the recess, to send them to the Senate immediately upon its assemblage. Usually such nominations come to us the first ten or twelve days of the session. It has rarely happened that they have been delayed as long as a month. But near five months have now elapsed, and yet these nominations are not sent to us. When they do come I hope we shall know who has approved the sending of this Protest. I hope we shall learn who has made himself partaker in it, by positive sanction, or silent asquiescence.

Sir, I will not now discuss the assertions, the pretensions, the dangers, of this Protest. Others are in possession of the debate. I do not see that the case is altered by this codicil. The whole measure is of an alarming character. It attempts one great stride towards the accumulation of all power in Executive hands; a stride which I doubt not the Senate will resist with firmness and constancy; and in that resistance they will be supported by the country.

Extract of a letter from Washington—Monday Morning.

The election news from Virginia has been for the past week of the most gratifying and decisive character. The most popular, and the strongest Jackson candidates, have been beaten on their own ground—well beaten! The very district which Mr. Speaker Stevenson has so *faithfully* represented—for his own benefit!—has been more decidedly changed than any of them, and thus the star of his political fortunes is no longer in the ascendant.—According to the Richmond Enquirer, the Protest, Rebuke, or Message of the President, contributed its aid to this result, a result no longer now denied, even by that journal. Well, what is now to be done to repair all this mischief? With one general impulse the question is bandied forth—*Who?* what is the cause for all this? The answer is as general, and imprecations loud and deep are poured forth on the heads of those who first recommended that measure, which, although heretofore cried up as *the* measure of Executive wisdom, which was to crush the monster—as the vessel which was bearing over the coming Cæsar and his fortunes—yet is now as much decried as it was formerly praised.—No man now acknowledges it. The partisans here say *now* 'twas condemned, say opposed, by Mr. Van Buren; and stranger still, that to him, to him alone, may the retraction, if retraction it be, of the commentary to the Protest, be attributed;—that, in a word, after the party in Saturday night's conclave, had discussed the effects which were inevitable to them, from the turn of the debate on Thursday and Friday week after the Message was presented, they did resolve, then and there, as Mr. C. P. White said formerly, that "*something* should be done;" and Mr. Van Buren on Monday morning last, having brought up his courage to the decisive point—for once in his life—made the declaration in accordance thereto—but which advice was most unceremoniously, as decisively and angrily repulsed by the President. Mr. Van Buren then left in dudgeon; but, *every thing was at stake,* he called on Mr. Taney, whose influence over the President is as strong if not stronger, than any man's, and by his aid, in the self same hour 'twas rejected, the matter was adjusted, so as to retract the repulsive doctrine, when 'twas found the stomachs of the faithful could not digest it. This is the story industriously bruited. The motive for it is the same with which Napoleon left Waterloo.—The language of the hour now is what he uttered, when all was lost—*sauve qui peut;* and by this 'tis hoped a loop hole will be afforded for an after-game. The whole proceeding has brought forth bickerings from the highest to the lowest. The blame of recommending or inserting the offensive matter, is thrown, not upon the Attorney General, Mr. Wright, or Mr. Van Buren, who prepared, amongst them, the other parts of the document, but upon Mr. Senator Benton—its tenor being in accordance with his generally declared opinion—*his reasoning* was powerful enough, combined with that of others, to influence the President to the deed, which has undone him and his party! These are the rumors of the day, and which you have, as those amongst the most generally credited, of the thousand and one things of the kind afloat here.

The Appropriation Bill has been met with such stern opposition on constitutional grounds, that Polk was forced to yield those clauses by which new offices were indirectly created. This was an indirect precedent, if acceded to in this instance by which the patronage of the Departments would have been immensely increased, without control or responsibility. But these are to be abandoned.—So, I opine, will many others. Mr. Lincoln has formally notified that he will oppose the appropriations for foreign Missions! also, that he will propose the clause, that all payments under the bill, shall be made in notes of the Bank of the United States; and to add to the embarrassments of the party, Mr. Duncan, of Illinois, obtained leave to have an amendment printed, to extend the charter of the Bank twenty years, which (when it shall be taken up) he proposes to insert in lieu of the bill reported by Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, regulating the deposites in the local or State banks.

Mr. Duncan having been deemed, heretofore at least, a Jackson man, I consider this a proposition more to amuse, or gull the public with, than one from which any real benefit will accrue. Although there is not a party man here who would not gladly restore the deposites; aye, or vote to recharter the Bank itself, and that ere long, if no other measures will appear likely to secure to them a perpetuation of power. The power they formerly wielded is shaken to its very centre; and aware that the public know it, they dread the result. Mr. Van Buren *will not be the candidate of the party henceforth.* A third term—all others failing—will be tried for General Jackson, as a last hope! Succeed as it may.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN DEMOCRACY.

To justify the expulsion of Duane, and the removal of the deposites by the President, the Globe some time since adopted the following argument, borrowed from Alexander Hamilton, in favor of giving all power to "*one man.*" When the Globe, the official paper, under the eye, and with the approbation of the President and his advisers, openly declares that "power is safest in the hands of a "*single man,*" and that the "*maxim of republican jealousy, which considers power safest in the hands of a number of men,*" ought to be discarded; that the Chief Magistrate is responsible for his acts, and that counsellors are "*nothing better than clogs upon his good intentions;*" that "*decision, activity, secrecy,* and *despatch,* will generally characterize the proceedings of *one man,* in a much more eminent degree than the proceedings of any greater number;" When such undisguised, high-toned, tory, and monarchical doctrines as these are openly promulgated by the Globe, with the approbation of Van Buren and Co., is it not time for the true Democracy of the country to rouse up and save the Republic, before this theory is reduced to practice, and the chains are rivetted upon them? But, is it true, is it possible that such sentiments have been uttered by the Globe, or by any one professing to be free, or the friend of freedom? It is true; and here are the very words, copied from the Globe, and we dare a denial:

"That unity is conducive to energy, will not be disputed. Decision, activity, *secrecy,* and despatch, will generally characterize the proceedings of *one man,* in a much more eminent degree than the proceedings of any greater number; and in proportion as the number is increased, these qualities will be diminished. The unity may be destroyed in two ways: either by vesting the power in two or more magistrates, of equal dignity and authority; or by vesting it ostensibly in one man, subject, in whole or in part, to the control and cooperation of others, in the capacity of counsellors to him."

"A council to a Magistrate, who is himself responsible for what he does, are generally nothing better than a clog upon his good intentions, are often the instruments and accomplices of his bad, and are almost always a cloak to his faults."

"The idea of a council to the Executive, which has so generally obtained in the State Constitutions has been derived from that maxim of republican jealousy, which considers power as safer in the hands of a number of men, than of a single man."

Vest all power in the hands of a "*single man!*" This is modern Van Buren democracy. Away with your old-fashioned Jeffersonian "maxims of republican jealousy." They are obsolete—they are "*clogs* on the good intentions" of "*one man.*" Surely there will be no hesitation, no doubting: Democracy means a Government of "*one man,*" so say the Globe and the Kitchen Cabinet; and what good Jackson man dares now deny it? "Power is safest in the hands of a *single man,*" viz. Gen. Jackson. Counsellors are *clogs* upon his good intentions; hence they are dismissed. The Senate is a *clog,* and is therefore denounced. The House also may become a *clog,* and will be dismissed. Do not these bodies produce embarrassment and delay? Do they not prevent that "*decision, activity, secrecy,* and *despatch,*" which, the Globe says, "characterize the proceedings of *one man?*" Why clog the Executive and burden the country with Congress, when we are told, "by authority," that "*unity* conduces to energy," and "power is safest in the hands of a single man?"

That the Globe published the sentiments here attributed to it, will not be denied. Though not editorial, they were copied with approbation, and as a good defence of the Executive proceedings in relation to the deposites. Perhaps they may be explained away, as the President explained away this declaration in his late Protest, viz: that "Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive Department the *custody* of the public property or money without an *assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of first principles of the Constitution.*" But, after the House of Representatives, by a *majority of ten,* had voted to suspend the rules, to enable Mr. Wise to introduce a resolution denying and reversing this proposition, then, and not till then, did Gen. Jackson *retreat,* for the first time; and the next morning sent in his *explanation,* declaring that Congress *could* take out of the hands of the Executive department the *custody* of the public property and money without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution.

The difference is very trifling indeed. Only three letters—the word "*not!*" That's all! Instead of saying *Congress could not,* the President meant, (after a hint from the House,) that *Congress* "*could*" control the custody of the public money without an assumption of Executive power, and a violation of the Constitution. So, should this new *democratic creed* of the Globe, that power is "safest in the hands of a single man," not go down with the people, just explain it away by saying, that, by "single man" was meant the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of Government; that "unity" meant many; that "secrecy" meant publicity; and that what was said about "clogs on the Executive," and "maxims of republican jealousy," meant just nothing at all.

Would not this be quite as satisfactory as the President's explanation, that by "cannot" he meant "can?" What good collar-man dares doubt? So says the Globe, and so say we all. A. B.

At a public sale of the balance of the property of Mr. Bouligny, in New Orleans, on the 11th inst., we observe it stated that 48 slaves were sold for the sum of *forty-two thousand four hundred and ten dollars.*

John McLean.—Some time since certain Van Buren members of Congress, with their confederates in Ohio, that Judge McLean would not be a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the decision of the National Convention. It will be seen by the following letter that the Judge has entered his "protest" against the assertions of his letter writer.

To the Editor of the Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, 26th MARCH, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter of the 17th inst. in which you inform me that a public meeting in Hamilton, a number of resolutions were read to the meeting, stating, in effect, that I had expressed a determination not to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and that their impression was great; and you request me to say whether I intend to become a candidate for the Presidency regardless of the decision of the national convention.

No individual has had the shadow of authority for making the above statement.

Whether I shall become a candidate or not will depend entirely on the voluntary action of the people. The choice of their public servants, in my opinion, belongs to the people, and not to those who, from selfish views, may assume the responsibility of acting for them.

I am opposed to a national caucus or convention now, as I was in 1823, when an attempt was made through its influence, to elect a President of the United States.

A national convention is contrary to the established usages of the Democratic party. It has a direct tendency to place the whole power of the country into the hands of a few individuals, and to deprive the people of a full expression of their will. It will subserve the official organs, under the constitution and the cabal, which will control, through a corrupt influence, the whole action and policy of the government.

Under such a system the people will be in a state of excitement, the moral force of the institutions will be eventually destroyed, and in of our government must soon follow.

To keep the election of President and House of Representatives, I have always been in favor of so altering the constitution as to make the election a second time to the people, fixed to be a failure to elect on the first attempt. But no circumstances will I consent to be a candidate for the appointment of defeating an election of President by the people.

Believing, as I do, that our government can only be sustained in its purity and vigor by leaving the elective franchise near the people, and not in the hands of political managers, my views in regard to the future, will in no degree be influenced by the contemplated national convention.

In accordance with the usages of the democratic party, State conventions, under certain circumstances, are not only proper, but necessary. They are the only legitimate object of such a meeting. It is to *ascertain* public sentiment, and not to *manufacture* it. Its members should be chosen by the *people,* and to the convention should in all cases be expressed the *known* wishes of the people.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

To the editor of the Nashville Nat. Banner.

COLUMBIA, (Tenn.) April [illegible]

A daring and horrid outrage was perpetrated here last *night. A few minutes* after 10 o'clock, *the groans and vomiting* of some person, who seemed to be in distress and agony, arrested the attention of one of our citizens. It was raining and excessively dark. To the inquiry, "What is the matter?" he answered, "I am sick." The voice of Parry W. Porter, the teller of the Union Bank, was recognized. He was wet and covered with blood, having received a violent blow on the head, and a stab in the left side. These wounds had been inflicted about seventy or eighty feet from the door of the Bank, where his hat, a knife, &c. were found. How he remained insensible is unknown, but he scrambled about *half* the way back to his path with *blood.*

The keys of *the Bank had been* taken from his pocket, *the vault* entered, and [illegible] taken. Energetic measures were adopted to detect the perpetrator of this bold and cruel piece of villany, but no circumstance has yet transpired to direct suspicion to any body. We only know that murder has been attempted and robbery effected. Mr. Porter *only remembers* that he stept out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thinks he was only sick, and never knew he was hurt till he was brought to the light and seen blood. He is badly injured, but is hoped not dangerously.

Irish Spectacles.—The late General [illegible] post to Ireland on some extraordinary occasion that would not permit the incumbent to [illegible] nue, stopped to dine at the Inn on the road, and ordered a pair of ducks [illegible] ready at the kitchen fire, up to the last General's desire had been just complied when some country bucks came in, [illegible] hawks, after the morning's sport. The inquired what could be had to eat. Bonaface the landlord enumerated [illegible] not, to apologize for what he had, and other things, mentioned the ducks [illegible] only a moment before served up to the [illegible] tleman's dinner. "Irish jontleman" [illegible] claimed one of the group—"I'll lay fifty that the fellow dont know B from a bull. Here, waiter, take my watch up to the [illegible] presenting my compliments, and request tell me what o'clock it is."

The General heard the message, took the [illegible] and with great temper returned his respects, the assurance that as soon as he had dined would endeavor to satisfy their inquiry. bucks chuckled at the embarrassment which imagined the ignorant Irishman was left down to regale themselves on whatever they get; but their jollity was presently damped the entrance of a military figure, who, [illegible] politeness which is the peculiar characteristic the army, advanced towards the table where were seated, and presented the watch. Gentlemen, said he, I wish to know its owner, as [illegible] sage sent to me a little while ago, I presume short sighted, and have brought him a pair of spectacles, pointing to a pair of pistols [illegible] arm, "to remedy the defect." The jokers at the bucks were silent. The General then watch in his fob, with a declaration that it to him forever. Gentlemen, I am sorry trouding, as I find the owner is not among whenever he claims it he shall have it, without a trial of the *spectacles.*

Bravery.—The New York [illegible] says, "we assert that the President's second message, has not contributed [illegible] gle position contained in the Protest.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834.

Mr. McDuffie has just been greeted, on his way back to Washington, by an immense concourse of our citizens. It was intimated that he would arrive in the steamboat from Philadelphia to-day, and the wharf was crowded with people. On ascertaining that he was on board, and would consent to address us from the front of the City Hotel, thousands assembled in a few minutes, and in the most glowing language (which was received with enthusiastically) he addressed the people, condemning the usurpations of power by the Executive, and calling upon the men to sustain the Constitution and the laws. It was a repetition of the Preston and Webster scene, and is indicative of the noble feeling that has at length awakened the citizens to the noblest efforts to overthrow the miserable that has brought a paralysis upon our country.

Pretty good Haul.—The Darien Bank cashier Auraria, a few days since entrusted a merchant of that place between 60 and 70 lbs. of Gold, to be conveyed to Savannah. The last news from him, in a letter from himself, was, that he was in Charleston, and intended to take shipping for some northern port. This was at first believed to be a hoax, played off by himself, but is now believed to be "too true to make a joke of." We think the Agent is not to blame, as the Directors stood high in this community, and in pursuance of several other of *his* friends have sustained *damage*. We understand he had taken money to the amount of twenty or three thousand dollars!

Western Herald.

Philadelphia, April 28.

The Honorable David Crockett arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, in the Rail Road Line from Baltimore, and has taken rooms at the United States Hotel. He was greatly cheered by an immense concourse of people, assembled on the wharf to witness his arrival. He visited the Walnut street Theatre in the evening, and yesterday viewed the interior of the new Exchange.

U. S. Gazette.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

A correspondent of a New Orleans paper relates the following:—"Yesterday, at about 10 o'clock, the dwelling house of a Madame Lalaurie, corner of Royal and Hospital streets, was discovered to be on fire, and, whilst the engines were occupied in extinguishing it, it was rumored that several slaves were kept chained in some of the apartments. The crowd rushed in to their delivery, and, amongst others, Mr. Canonge, Judge of the criminal court, who demanded of Mr. and Mrs. Lalaurie where the poor creatures were [illegible] which they obstinately refused to disclose, when Mr. Canonge, with a manly and praiseworthy zeal, rushed into the kitchen, which was on fire, followed by two or three young men, and brought forth a negro woman, found there chained. She was covered with bruises and wounds, the severe flogging. All the apartments were forced open. In a room on the ground floor, four more were found chained, and in a deplorable condition. Up stairs and in the garret, four were found chained, some so weak as to be unable to walk, and all covered with wounds and bruises. One, a mulatto boy, declares to have been chained for five months, being fed daily with one handful of meal, and receiving every morning the most cruel treatment."

So greatly was the public indignation excited by this discovery, that the people *en masse*, (among them many respectable persons,) and pulled down the whole of the buildings of Lalaurie, and destroyed the contents of plate and splendid furniture, &c. to the value, it is said, of forty thousand dollars. So great was the excitement, that, even on the second day of it, the military authorities had great difficulty in quelling the tumult. This is said to have been the first instance of a popular tumult of this kind in New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers of a date subsequent to those which relate the revolting incidents in the above extract, inform us, that a day or two after the fire, and when the property of the woman fiend whose record of cruelties are the subject of this extract, was replaced in her house, a large collection of persons assembled, and gutted it from top to bottom, demolishing every article of furniture, tearing up the floors &c. and leaving nothing but the walls standing. Plate, jewelry, glass, piano's, &c. were tossed into the street and trampled under foot. One paper estimates the damage altogether, at $40,000. Mob law is always *bad* law—yet in this case, human nature *could* not but revolt against the atrocities so providentially revealed.

New Orleans, April 15.—We understand that on Friday night last, a young man by the name of Kelly, in a fit of passion, cut the throat of his wife with a razor. Immediately after, believing her dead, he cut his own with the same instrument. The wife died not dead on Saturday morning last, and hopes were then entertained of her recovery. We have been unable to obtain any further particulars.

A Loan.—A person came to beg the loan of fifty ducats, from the shoolmaster of Toledo, founder of the college of St. Catherine, who sent for a purse of ducats, and gave them to him. The borrower took them and put them in his purse without counting them. The schoolmaster observing this, asked for the purse that he might see if there was the sum, but returning it to the chest, said, "*A man that borrows without counting can never mean to pay.*"

Prayer for rulers.—It is suggested in a certain paper to set apart a day in the ensuing month for special prayer for our rulers. We have no objection to prayers, if corresponding efforts are made to make an impression on our rulers through the ballot-boxes. Without this appeal, we fear they are past praying for. We know them well enough to assert that, if we do not vote against them, we care not how much we preach against them.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Committee appointed a few days ago, by order of the House of Representatives, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, are, we understand, sitting at Philadelphia, to which city they have proceeded in pursuit of the object of their appointment. We hear from that place that Richard Rush, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee. A Committee of seven of the Directors of the Bank has been appointed to attend the Committee, and give them all such information as, under the charter, they may have a right to require.

Nat. Int.

We do not hear distinctly what the Bank Committee of the House of Representatives is about at Philadelphia. There is a rumor that they have claimed the right to overhaul the books of the Bank, by themselves, in conclave; that is, without the Committee of Directors or Officers of the Bank being present. This pretension, we suppose, can hardly have been set up. They can have no claim to *possession* of the books, but only to inspection of them. It is the opinion of many, that the Bank has been already sufficiently imposed upon by Government agents, and ought not to submit to any interference with its books or operations, beyond what the strict letter of its Charter requires of it. If the Legislative Committee is composed of materials to be wrought upon by importunity, there will be enough of it, we warrant.

Nat. Int.

Philadelphia, April 30.

It is rumored that the Bank Committee left Philadelphia, this morning, for Washington. The cause of this sudden departure is said to be a difficulty with the Bank in relation to the investigation. The Committee insisted upon prosecuting the examination in secrecy, and without allowing a committee of the Bank to be present. This claim appears to us to be unreasonable. It would be most unjust to withhold from the institution the right of being present at its own trial, and explaining or vindicating the transactions on which it is impeached. It is said that the Bank refused to give up the books for a private investigation—but offered the committee every facility for a full examination, conducted openly, and in the manner of the last committee.—*Phila. Int.*

Pet Banks.—Mr. Beardsley, of this State resists, it will be seen by our letter from Washington, a proposition for inquiry into the condition of the Bank of the Metropolis, *the pet* at Washington, on the ground that Congress possess no authority to institute such inquiry. Thus then the public money is trusted to an institution, over which it is at the same time declared Congress cannot rightfully exercise any supervision. This is taking care of the public treasure with a vengeance.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Girard Bank.—The President of the Girard Bank has made an arrangement with the Secretary of Treasury, by which that institution terminates its connexion with the Treasury. The deposites will be given up by the first of July.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

The Explanation.—Mr. Clay put a question in the Senate on Friday to which we should like to have heard some answer. It was, whether on Saturday night last previous to the Explanation which appeared on Monday, there had not been a meeting of certain individuals who without consultation with the President concerted that explanatory protest, which was then carried to him to sign and to which he put his name. No answer was given.—*Wash. Tel.*

A melancholy affair occurred on the evening of the 3d instant, near the American Theatre, New Orleans. In a quarrel between two small boys, of the ages of from *twelve* to *fifteen*, one of them plunged a dagger into the heart of the other, which caused his instant death.—*Philadelphia Int.*

St. Louis, April 17.

Dreadful Accident.—By an arrival from Upper Mississippi, we learn, that the steamboat *St. Louis*, bound for Galena, collapsed one of her boilers on the 12th inst., by which *twelve or fourteen persons were either killed or seriously wounded*. The accident happened while endeavoring to pass the Des Moines Rapids. We understand that the stern of the boat struck upon a rock and careened her over—the water in the boilers of course running to the lower side. In this situation the boat remained for twenty minutes or half an hour, when she righted, and the sudden return of the water into the boiler produced an instantaneous explosion.

Riot and Mob at Portsmouth, N. H.—On Saturday night the town of Portsmouth was the scene of a most disgraceful mob.—It appears that in the forenoon, the Whig party met and celebrated, in an appropriate manner, the victory of the Whig party in New York, and dispersed peaceably before 2 o'clock, P. M.

In the evening, however, the Jackson party assembled in a disorderly manner, and commenced rioting. Tar barrels were set on fire, and rolled through the streets, and a bonfire was kindled, over which was suspended canvass signs or effigies, inscribed with the names of Webster, Clay, &c. &c. An engine was taken out of its house, and overturned and broken.

The mob also proceeded, with shouts and noises of all sorts, to the building occupied by the Branch of the United States Bank, which they attacked, and tore down the sign and the eagle, which they bore off in triumph, and burnt.

The peace-officers attempted to interfere, but were driven off, as the mob was armed with bludgeons, cutlasses, &c. The noise and rioting were kept up all night.

Boston Courier.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1834

☞ The friends of James Seawell, Esq. request us to state, that he will, if elected, serve the town of Fayetteville, in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature.

The *Fair* to be held on this evening, by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, is to promote the benevolent object of educating young men for the Gospel Ministry. We advise the reader to attend. Whilst the occasion opens a thousand sources of enjoyment to those who choose to partake of its pleasures, it will be a blessed reflection, when there shall be nothing but the memory of its delights remaining, that you have contributed to such a pious object.

The Superior Court for this County commenced its session yesterday—Judge Seawell presiding. We are not aware of any important criminal cases to be tried. Seaborn, who was convicted twelve months ago, of Arson, in setting fire to Smith's house in Raleigh, will, it is expected, receive sentence of execution during the term. It will be recollected that he appealed to the Supreme Court, by which, at the late term, judgment was affirmed.

Extract from a letter to the Editor.

"The Editor of the Wilmington Press is either very dull of understanding, or he is determined to misrepresent you and me in relation to the controversy about the payment of the troops at Smithville in Virginia money. I should be charitable enough to believe the former, if it were not for his discourtesy and disingenuousness in excluding and garbling your explanations, whilst he endorses the slanders of others. But it is needless to "multiply words." I must now tell him, and see if he can understand that,—that it is *not true* that the gentleman who originated the report intended a political deception." And further, his assertion is equally *untrue*, that if I "did hear it in February," I "did not report it till March." The Editor of the Press must have *known*, too, that the assertion was false; for he had seen your paper showing that my conversation on which the original statement was founded, took place in February and not in March; and he has no ground for asserting or believing, that I ever spoke on the subject, to any one, during the month of March."

Yours, &c.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

The County of Orange.—By the following extract of a letter received in this place, from a gentleman of high respectability in the County of Orange, it appears that the *Bunkites* have attempted a meeting there, with a view of promoting the views of "*Mother Mammoth*," and her *affectionate* and *amiable offspring*, and without doubt for the especial benefit of her *beloved* yet "*prodigal* son," Willie P. Mangum, who having of late returned from feeding on the husks of "Nullification," is henceforth to be nurtured on "*Bank pap*." But it was a mere attempt, which resulted in a complete failure—old Orange is true to the principles of Democracy.—By the way, how does it happen that no notice was taken of this failure, in the papers printed in Orange County and elsewhere, fish for the Bank? why did they not let Mr. Mangum know it? What will Senator Mangum think of the popular opinion in Orange County—he will find the majority of the people of North Carolina are true to their principles and that his repentance comes too late.

"Do ask the Editors of the Journal, why they have not said something about the Deposite meeting lately at Hillsborough, how it vanished because three fourths of the people were in favor of the Old General, notwithstanding Mr. Mangum is from this County I expect such would be the case throughout the State, if the question was fairly agitated." Yours respectfully."

The above appeared in the last North Carolina Journal. That it is an untrue statement, is sufficiently evident from the following extract from a letter, written by one of the most respectable men in the State, a citizen of Orange, which has been handed us for insertion:

"*Hillsborough, May* 4, 1834.

"I see an extract of a letter published in the Journal, speaking of an attempt to get up a meeting to sustain Mangum and the Monster, which has not one word of truth in it. There is not one intelligent man that I know in Orange, but has left Jackson and the Kitchen Cabinet.

When we choose to get a meeting, we can by acclamation carry any resolution to condemn the President's course with respect to his quarrel with Nicholas Biddle, the whole Bank transaction, and his high-toned regal pretensions of Executive prerogative. Mangum, you know, is no favorite of mine, but he has taken the right track now, and Orange is ready to sustain him."

Virginia Elections.—The Richmond Enquirer is silent as to the result. All the elections being over, (but not all heard from,) the party could gain nothing by pretending to be confident of victory. Therefore the Enquirer is silent. But from other sources we get information which leaves not the shadow of a doubt that Virginia has separated herself forever from this Administration. The Petersburg Intelligencer gives returns from 76 counties, in which 58 Opposition and 36 Administration members have been elected. We have gathered from other papers returns from 90 counties, giving 79 Opposition and 33 Administration members. There are 134 members of the House of Delegates, so that the Opposition has already secured a majority, and 22 members yet to be heard from, of whom we may expect at least one-half to be anties.

Shocking Casualty.—On Friday afternoon last, an elderly coloured man, of this place, named Frederick Lane, well known for many years as the proprietor of a Livery Stable, was crushed to death by the fall of the frame of an old house, which was undergoing repairs. His head was shockingly mangled, and without a moment's warning, or a moment's delay, he was hurried into eternity.

A great meeting has been held in Baltimore, to give an expression of public opinion in relation to the Protest. An immense multitude was present; of whom the presiding officers, and nearly all the speakers who eloquently denounced the President's conduct, were original and devoted friends of Gen. Jackson, who have been driven from his support by his usurpations and by the public distress which has followed them.

Congress.—In the Senate nearly the whole time has been occupied in debate upon the President's Protest. We give a part of the debate in another page.

In the House of Representatives, the General Appropriation Bill has been under debate for near a fortnight. Every item of appropriation is contested by the Opposition, and in many instances, Mr. Polk has been compelled to give way. The attempt however to prevent an appropriation for Ministers to England and Russia, on the ground that the President has not yet nominated the Ministers, failed, 101 to 69.

Mr. Duncan, of Illinois, has laid upon the table of the House of Representatives, in order that it might be printed, an amendment which he *intends* to move to the bill lately reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for regulating the deposites of the public money in the State Banks, when that bill shall come up. That amendment proposes that the Charter of the present Bank of the United States shall be continued for 20 years from the 4th day of March, 1836, provided that the U. States shall surrender the whole of its stock, and the present Stockholders shall surrender half of the stock in the Bank held by them respectively; the several States to have the right to subscribe, at par value, in proportion to their respective representation in the House of Representatives of the United States, for the twenty-one million of dollars of stock so to be surrendered, or the citizens thereof, in the event of any State's declining to subscribe and pay in the amount of the quota on or before the 1st day of February, 1836. The amendment embraces several other new features; such as limiting the dividend on stock to seven per cent. per annum; the surplus, after the accumulation of a contingent fund of three millions, to be paid over into the Treasury of the United States; prohibiting the issue of any notes of a denomination less than ten dollars; requiring a bonus of $200,000 per annum, to be appropriated to internal improvements, &c. &c. This being the first practical proposition in the House of Representatives contemplating, in any form, the extension of the charter of the present Bank of the United States, we have thought this brief note of it might be acceptable to our readers.

In the Senate, on the 29th, the Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of the Senate, made in obedience to the resolution of the 20th instant, showing the number of memorials, proceedings, and resolutions, presented to the Senate for and against the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, with the number of signatures attached to each, and stating also the town, county, city, and State, from whence the memorials came.

The number of signatures to the memorials and proceedings against the removal of the deposites, is stated in the report to be 114,918, and the number of those for the removal to be 8721.

Just as our paper was going to press, we learned that the Senate (which had been for some hours sitting with closed doors) had again rejected the four Government Directors of the United States Bank, who had been already once rejected by the Senate and re-nominated by the President. This second rejection took place, we learn, by the signal majority of *thirty* votes to *eleven*!

Concurred in by members not only of both parties, but of all parties, as we are informed, this decision speaks a language to the President stronger than any which he has yet heard from that body, and which he cannot misunderstand. The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings, we shall of course lay them before our readers at the earliest moment possible.

National Intelligencer.

Among the morning business in the House of Representatives, yesterday, was the report of a bill by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, (from the Judiciary Committee) further to extend the Judicial System of the United States.—This bill proposes that the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and eight associate Justices, five of whom shall constitute a quorum; to effect which, it is proposed that two additional Associate Justices shall be now appointed. It is further proposed that the districts of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, shall hereafter constitute the seventh judicial circuit; the districts of Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois the eighth circuit; and the Districts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama the ninth circuit; the Judges of said eighth and ninth Circuits to reside therein.

The importance of the subject of this bill induces us to take this special notice of its introduction; though we doubt its being acted upon at the present Session, desirable as we believe some extension of the judicial system to be, in reference to the growing and spreading population of the West.

Nat. Int.

It is stated that Mr. Patton, member of Congress from Virginia, has renounced Jacksonism.

Great political changes are said to be going on in the interior of the State of New York. At the late election of Supervisors of the several towns in the County of Monroe, a majority of 736 votes is stated to have been given against the Regency, whose tickets in the last autumnal election, had a majority of 419 votes. The Rochester Democrat, from which we take this statement, says, "Our information from the adjoining counties is all of the most cheering character."

Cotton Factory.—On the Editor's return from a recent trip to the western part of the State he spent several days in the flourishing village of Greensborough, in this State. While there he visited the cotton factory of Henry Humphreys, Esq. which has been recently erected. It has been in operation but two or three weeks, and as yet not more than one half of the spindles are employed. It is propelled by steam, and the machinery so far as the editor is capable of judging, is of the best kind, manufactured principally at Paterson, New Jersey. As yet the machinery for spinning cotton is only in operation; in a short time that for weaving will be added. The hands employed, consisting principally of white and coloured girls, are with the exception of two workmen from the north, unskilled in their new employment, yet the thread manufactured is fine, even and quite strong, superior we think to that generally brought from the north by our merchants. Mr. Humphreys deserves great credit for his liberality and enterprize in setting so good an example before other individuals, or companies of individuals, having capital in different parts of the State.

We doubt not but that this investment of his funds, will in the end, prove to be highly beneficial and profitable. Cannot some of the wealthy and enterprising citizens of this section of country, do something in the same way for their's and the public good. We hope that ere long they will.

Milton Spec.

Another Suspension.—We learn that the "Salisbury Bank," on the eastern shore of Maryland, has suspended specie payments, but it is confidently asserted that their notes will be ultimately redeemed in full.

Balt. Patriot.

The Rutherfordton *Spectator* states that the Blue Ridge and other high mountains in Buncombe county, were covered with Snow to the depth of eight inches, on the 7th inst.

Warning.—A verdict of $500, was obtained at our Superior Court last week, held by Judge Seawell, in an action of slander brought against a young married man. The plaintiff was an unmarried female. We hope this will be a warning to others, and learn them to "bridle their tongues;" particularly when the reputation of a woman is concerned. We think, however, under all circumstances, the damages were excessively high.

Wilmington Press.

The occasion was embraced, at the Election in Jefferson county, in Virginia, on Monday week, to take the sense of the People on the question of the restoration of the Public Deposites to the Bank of the United States. The number of votes taken was 299; of whom 275 voted in favor of the restoration, and 24 against it.—*Nat. Int.*

The town of Marblehead contains 5,000 inhabitants, and cannot support a lawyer, the last one being obliged to emigrate for want of business. Marblehead has however in former days furnished some of the first legal talents in the country. Chief Justice Sewall and Judge Story were natives of that place, as was also Vice President Gerry, and the venerable Dr. Holyoke.

The Cherokee Phœnix of 29th March, is in mourning for the honorable William Wirt, whom it denominates "not only the legal and able counsellor of the Cherokees, but likewise their most sincere and faithful friend."

Awful Calamity.—We copy from the Kittanning (Armstrong county, Pennsylvania) Gazette and Columbian, the following account of a most distressing occurrence:

"On the night of Friday, the 18th instant, the house and barn of Capt. John C. Kissinger, of Toby township, in this county, were consumed by fire, and what is most shocking to relate, *nine of his children perished in the flames!* The parents were absent on a visit to Mrs. Kissinger's father, a distance of about eight miles. Out of eleven children, two only were left—one an infant which the parents had with them, the other a daughter of eight years of age, who was away from home. The way the fire originated is not known, and it was not discovered till about nine o'clock the following morning. One horse and a large quantity of grain were consumed; in short, nothing was left in or about the house or barn unconsumed.

Transylvania University.—At the annual commencement of this University, there were 66 graduates, of which number the following were from North Carolina, viz: John L. Taylor, of Chapel Hill; and John S. Richardson, of Bladen.

Good!—We heard yesterday of a couple of singular marriages which took place not long since in Camden.

A gentleman not arrived at his grand climacterick, but old enough to have a son grown up to man's estate, fell in love with a beautiful young girl of 17, to whom he told a soft and tender tale, which moved her to become his bride. His son resented at first an action so incongruous, and made the nuptial tie a jest among his companions.—Shortly afterwards, however, he learnt the fact that his step-mother was the only daughter of a handsome rich widow, when he immediately paid them a visit. Strange to tell, he was captivated with his mother in law's mother, (a pretty looking woman of thirty-two.) She consented to the match, and they were married a week afterwards.

Star.

The Shaddock contains generally thirty-two seeds, two of which only will reproduce Shaddocks; and these two it is impossible to distinguish; the rest will yield some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit, and in short all the varieties of the orange; but until the trees are actually in bearing, no one can guess what the fruit is likely to prove; and even then the seeds which produce shaddocks, although taken from a tree remarkable for the excellence of its fruit, will frequently yield only such as are scarcely eatable.—*Lewis's Journal.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult., in the 38th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE DANVERS, a native of Connecticut, and during the latter part of his life, an inhabitant of Wilmington.

Also, in the same place, on the 26th ult., Mr. CALEB NICHOLS, aged 52.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 3d inst., Steamer John Walker, with boats Glasgow and James Seawell, in tow, with Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., for Joseph Baker, Henry Horn, Willkings & Co., Hall & Johnson, W. Whitehead, George McNeill, Jones Fuller, A. McDonald, Chas. T. Haigh, John Huske & Son, and Jas. Martine, of this place; Evans, Horn & Co., Haywood; Evans, Horn & Co., Egypt; Womack & Goodwin, George W. Langhorne, Banner & Jones, Jas. Clemmons & Co., Benton Clemmons, John Long, Jr., Mebane, McIver & Co., Hunt, Guin & Hunt, J. Dicks, Newlan & Farlow, T. Henshaw, Wm. Haywood & Co., S. & W. Moore, Cain & Kirkland, T. B. Crane, Mrs. S. Waddill, Waugh & Moore, Daniel H. Cress, A. Smith, and J. J. Blackwood, of the interior.

Also, on the 3d, Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Messenger, with boxes and bales Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Corn, &c., for Wm. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Co., T. J. Jordan, Huske & Son, Nott & Starr, C. P. Mallett, George McDonald, George C. McNeill, David Shaw, Jas. Mahoney, Jas. Jones, Jer. Kyle, W. S. Latta, Lewis Brown, T. Sandford & Co., J. M. Strong, E. J. Hale, E. L. Winslow, of this place; W. & P. Adams, Smith & McNair, Womack & Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Darden, Mrs. S. Hill, D. McDiarmid, and J. Cowles, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 29, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, &c., for W. McIntyre, J. M. Dobbin, Donald McQuein, Jones Fuller, Lewis Brown, E. Fuller, and Thos. Cochran.

Also, on the 3d inst., tow boat Post Boy, with Cotton, for Wm. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, Yarbrough & Ray, and J. W. Pearce.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 30.

Schooners New York from Boston, Veto from Granada, Fixure from Swansboro', Repeater from New York, Amazon from Baltimore, Agenoria from Philadelphia; Barque Four Sons from New York.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13¼. Cotton 11 a 12½. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

The Ladies of the Educat on Society connected with the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening the 6th May and continue it the following day and evening.

April 22, 1834.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Spring supply, which, with our former Stock, comprises a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Cotton & Wool CARDS, Fur and Wool HATS, Cotton YARN, SHOES, Palm Leaf HATS, Leghorn BONNETS, SADDLES and BRIDLES, PAINTS, DRUGS, and Patent MEDICINES.

Also,

12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 bags COFFEE,
6 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
10 boxes Raisins,
6 casks Wine,
80 casks Nails,
6 tons English and Swedes Iron,

Which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83-6w.

DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Fresh Lime Juice,		Nutmegs and Mace,	
Lemon Sirup,		Imperial,	
Seidlitz Powders,		Gunpowder,	Teas,
Soda do.		Young Hyson,	
Supr. Spanish Segars,		Soft shell Almonds,	
Maccoboy Snuff,		Filberts, Palm Nuts,	
Scotch do.		English Walnuts, &c.	
Cassia and Cloves,		Cordials, assorted,	
Butter Crackers,		Wines do.	
Jamieson's Water do.		Newbury Ale, &c &c.	

Fayetteville, May 6, 1834 83-3t

NOTICE.

Cape Fear Nav. Company.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday 30th May, 1834.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

May 6 83 it

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a piece or parcel of LAND, containing about 2,700 acres, in the lower end of Robeson County, joining the South Carolina Line, on both sides of Ashpole and in the swamp; a great deal of good Up-Land to clear; a favorable spot for a Rice Plantation; two good Dwelling Houses, and other Out Houses, a first rate Mill Seat with a Dam ready made. Any person desirous of purchasing such a situation, will please call on the Subscriber and examine the premises at as early a period as convenient.

J W. HERRING.

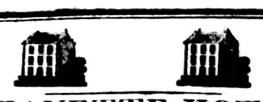
April 29, 1834. 83-3tp.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 5th inst., a negro girl named PEG, who says that she belongs to Mr. Patterson, living near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, No. Ca., and formerly to Neill McLeran, of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83tf.

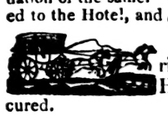


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B —Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

April 15, 1834. E. J. HALE.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J. K. McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N E do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap.
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cercoons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

Aug. 5, 1833. JERE: KYLE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan 28 1834. 69tf.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable

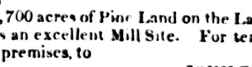
On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal, apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.



NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable.

March 24. W L H 77 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

DWIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discourses; Chalmers' Works; Handel and Hayden Music; Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's Melodies; Carpenter's Guide; Emigrant's Guide; Rollin; Iliad; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's Farrier; Grammar of Elocution; Exercises in Composition; Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instruments, &c. Just received by

April 8. E. J. HALE.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE Subscriber has just received from New York a small assortment of ENGLISH BRIDLE LEATHERS and MARTINGALES, much superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market before in point of Leather and workmanship. Call and examine them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Person Street.

Fayetteville, April 9, 1834. 80-4w.

Also, a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

Of every description, which will be sold low for *Cash* or on *time* to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S —On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

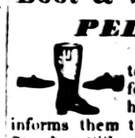
JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

50 HHDS. prime retailing MOLASSES,
15 do Porto Rico Sugars.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 22, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf,

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats, Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11 1833 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 158-*tf*

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, removed to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITE.

December 31.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and is now receiving a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he has purchased in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves

WILLIAM S. LAY.

March 18.

MILL IRONS.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of the best quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLACHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Lovick on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, *that they are* rolling and heavily timbered, *and contain in quantity* about **2300** acres: *two or three hundred acres* which is arable land, and under a tolerable state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL on the premises, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbelton on the opposite side of Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Steam Mill, Warehouse and other Warehouses in front of the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one mile below the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also a valuable lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, *Woodstock,* my Farm and Mansion, a new and *commodious building* situated on the mount and about a mile from the Town of Campbelton, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in any part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton being good piny land and containing 340 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. An early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLS.

March 22, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT,

BEING very much in need of the NUMBER of Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Hollow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the Firm of *Lewis & Ross,* and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and also to sell the Goods and Merchandize of the said Firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.

MATTHEW F. FREEMAN.

Assignee of Lewis & Ross.

March 24, 1834. 77tf.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.